ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM BUROPE.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

SEBASTOPOL NOT YET TAKEN.

SERIES OF TERRIBLE CONFLICTS.

Toddleben, the Hero of Sebastopol.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Interesting Debates in the British Parliament.

WHAT WILL AUSTRIA DO? Attempted Assassination of Louis Napoleon.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

OUR LONDON AND MADRID CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MARKETS. de., de.

The Collins mall steamship Baltic, Capt. Comstock, arrived at half-past five o'clock yesterday afternoon. She left Liverpool at half-past one o'clock on Saturday after-

noon, the 5th instant.

The news is one week later and important. It is stated that both the English and French govern-

ments have received intelligence by the electric tele-graph from the Crimea, to the effect that the bombardat by the Allies had not met with such success as to justify an assault.

It is further affirmed that the General commanding the French Artillery has written to the Emperor to the effect, that, having, according to promise, kept up the bombardment for fourteen days, his task was accomplished—that the Allies had not reduced the place, and were not in a condition to attempt the assault—that their guns, from protractd firing, were completely unserviceable—and that it only remsined for them to withdraw their troops in good rder, and leave the guns, as old iron, in the posses

nons, that a telegraphic despatch from Lord Ragian, lated Sunday, April 29, had been received by the governent, approuncing that the bombardment of Sebastopol

Sir Charles, at the same time, intimated that it was xpected the fire would be resumed; and we learn Paris that General Canrobert has forwarda similar despatch to the French government. The General, however, states that the fire was only operarily suspended, in order not to exhaust ammu-ion, and for the purpose of awaiting fresh reinforce

ms daily, and were constructing immense works to the rth and east. Two Polish deserters announced that and 60,000 had arrived from Simpherepol.

t would appear that further negotiations, with a view . In making a brief statement relative to the late ferences, Lord Clarendon stated that although no with Russia were at the moment proceed

His lordship added that at the conclusion of the last aference, Count Buol expressly said that the means o lying at peace were not exhausted, and that it would the special duty of Austria to endeavor to produce os to the Allied Powers, and that proposals on His Lordship on being questioned as to the urse likely to be uitimately pursued by Austria, de-ned hazarding any opinion. We are informed that Prussia has set on foot new pro-

sitions. On Tuesday, May 1, Count Buol, Baron De urquency, and Lord Westmoreland had a conference, listely afterwards Count Buol had an audien

the Emperor. The Paris Constitu ion between France and Austria had been signed, I that in all probability Austria will, in consequence, e the field earlier than was expected—possibly about

u the other hand, a private letter frem Paris, dated evening, says the convention has not yet been

t will be seen from intelligence which we publish elseere that an attempt was made on the life of the Emor of the French on Saturday evening, April 28. he assassin, who proves to be an Italian, and was rehended on the spot, fired two pistols at his Majes

but happily without doing him any injury.
he Emperor, accompanied by the Empress, subsently visited the Opera Comique, and were most enstastically greeted. On Saturday, on replying to the ns of the Senate, his Majesty said-

fear nothing from the attempts of assassins. There existences which are the instruments of the decrees "revidence. As long as I shall not have fulfilled my sion I run no danger.

a imperial manifesto relating to the recruitment of

ustrian army, so as to raise it to its full war coment, will be issued immediately. the 29th of April, the Czar's birth-day, the King of

arg. All the princes and princesses of the royal e appeared in state. The Russian ambassadors present, besides a number of invited guests. Of ter, all who were entitled to do so wore Russian

- I on don Chronicle of May 3d says :-

s Ioncom Corrected or May 3d says:—
s regret to learn that on Saturday last his flighness
ce Louis Lacten Bonaparte met with a serious acciat his residence in Westbourne-grove West. He
assending some steps in his library to reach a book,
a accidentally slipping, he fell and broke his legte glad to hear his flighness is going on well.
Hos. Mr. Buchaman, United States Minister, and
Lane, attended Queen Victorie's drawing room in amen's Palace on the 2d inst.

ar Admiral A. Lowry Corry, R. N., died in Paris on
1st. Admiral C. was last year second in command to
harles Napier in the Baltic. By the death of Ad-

barles Napier in the Balay. By the death of Ad-1 Cerry, Captain Thomas Bennett is promoted to the of Rear-Admiral of the blue. Captain B. was Com-ric on the West India station, and second in com-1 to the Earl of Dundonald during 1848, 1849, 1850

Cheltenham Examiner reports the death of Adm Lloyd, R. N., which took place suddenly at Priory uge, Cheltenham, on Sunday, the 29th ult. De-id was about 70 years of age, having entered the towards the close of the last century. Henry Bishop, the eminent English composer, is

LONDON, May 4, 1855. upt upon the Life of the Emparor of the French— rest of the Assassin—The Bombardment of Sebasto—The Vienna Conferences—The Telegraph to Bala-

event of the mail is the attempt to assassinate Napoleon. Of the many extraordinary escapes the rulers of France have had from the knife or be bullet of the agrassin, the recent escape of the or Napoleon III. is not the least. The assassin man of determination—one of Garabaldi's daring at Rome—and he fired two shots almost point

blank within a few yards of the Emperor. As I inclose you ample details, I need not dwell upon the fact. The man is an Italian, and it appears that he was at Lon-don during the Imperial visit—that he dedged him in the streets, but feared the crowd was too in the streets, but feared the crowd was too great to allow him to perpetrate his crime. He then followed him to Paris, and—failed. This desperate act not having succeeded, has almost turned his brain, and it has been found necessary to put him in a straight-waistcoat. Liuis Napoleon behaved with characteristic coolness, continued his ride, and went with the Empress to the Opera Comique, as if nothing had happened. His popularity is now greater than ever and the shot of the assassia has done him more good than harm. With considerable tact he has turned the whole affair to account. In his reply to the congratulations of the Senate, on his escape, he says, "That France need not be anxious, that Providence selects and shields certain existences, and that until their mission

is fulfilled, the hand of the assausin is powerless against

them." This is the boldest declaration of fatalism he It is well he has escaped for the peace of the world-It is awful to contemplate what would have been the consequences of his death. Who would have ruled France? If Henri V. came to the throne he would in all probability draw close to Russia, and the wavering of Austria would then to over, and she would abandor the Western Powers. The days of Louis Napoleou are truly valuable at the present moment. It is true, a link of sympathy has been formed between the people of France and England which any new ruler might fied it a difficult task to sever. That link has been comented by blood shed in common, side by side, on the battle field and the chances might be equally in favor of a Cavalg-nac, or some other popular military chief, who would continue the alliance, as on that of a Legitimist or Or eanist prince who would form a league with the defenders of Sebastopol.

It is however a matter of serious consideration which

I leave to your own more experienced handling.

As regards the second bombardment of Sebastopol—it continues. On the 28th April it was suspended for a short time to allow additional ammunition, guns, &c., to be brought up. Since then it has been resumed, but people here begin to doubt of its success. It cannot, however, be denied that the Allies, have gained ground and are continuing to do so. It is still, however, against the earth-works outside the regular fortifications of Se bastopol. The French have successfully exploded three mines and blown down a great portion of the Fisgstaff bastion, and have occupied the excavation made by the explosion, which they have already turned into a fourth parallel; the English have stormed and taken two of the celebrated rife pits of the Mamelon and silenced a great number of the Russian guns. As soon as the 15,000 Sardin'ans have arrived I believe a battle will be given to the Russians outside, under Liprandi; and then, if victorious, the allies will at tempt to carry the place at the point of the bayonet. It will be a fearful affair when it does come off. The squadron is drawn up in line of battle at the mouth of the harbor, and, turn about, the ships shell the town every evening. From Prince Gortschakoff's reports it is evident that the garrison suffer severely from the bombardment. The allies have lost eight or ten officers lately, amongst others General Bizot, a very distinguished French officer, and Colonel Egerton. The spirits of the besiegers are excellent. The French camp at Maslak is now 19,000 strong. It forms a reserve. A few cases of cholera had occurred there; also at Constantinople and Galata; but the cholera generally prevails more or less in the East. It is also reported that the mission of the Fuglish and French enveys to Persia has failed, and that Russian influence is in the ascendant in that quarter This would corroborate the Pers lan news via India.

Parliament had excited last week considerable interest without gratifying public curiosity. Lord John, as you are aware, has resumed his cent, and has been the object of all sorts of questions respecting his Vienna mission. Both Lord John and Lord Palmerston shirked the question, and so did Lord Clarendon in the Lords. The papers and protocols would be presented when ready, in due time, &c. Last night, however, Lord Clarendon was

I informed you in my last that the telegraph was now open between London and Lord Ragian's headquarters.
The public are of course very anxious to hear what takes place daily. Various questions have been put to the government, which has now promised to publish any news of interest which may not be advisable to keep se-cret. This reserve is quite necessary when it is called

to mind that a Russian agent in London could immediately telegraph it to St Petersburg, and so on.

Layard got a tremendous drubbing in the House of in the army, which he attributed to influence in high quarters. He could not substantiate the charges, and Lord Palmerston and other members styled them foul calumnies. He is a man of considerable pluck, is Layard, and he will doubtless return to the charge; but he exceeds the amits of prudence, and assumes a position as champion of the public interests to which he has no

Another interesting debate took place on the newspa per stamp bill. A clause to give a twenty four hours' right of copyright to original intelligence published in newspapers was withdrawn without a decision. Disraeli made a very good speech on the occasion.

Prom the Baltic there is as yet nothing deserving o particular mention. A few Russian merchantmen have been captured, and Admiral Dundas has breakfasted with the King. The White Sea is to be shortly

There was rather a violent debate the other night in the House of Commons on the Maynooth grant. The debate was adjourned. It was upon the motion to do away with the grant.

Our Madrid Correspondence.

MADRID, April 27, 1865.

The Deficit of Ten Millions in the Spanish Treasury—Unpopularity of the Means Proposed to Supply It—The Pope's Protest Against the New Morimain Law-Spanish Troops for the Crimca-Outery of the Spanish Press Against Mr. Soulé.

The commission named for the purpose of examining the estimates for the present year have met, with the which, it is calculated, will amount to over ten million of dollars, as many sources have failed in consequence o the revolution. As to the means of covering this notable deficit, there exists some difference of opinion between the government and the Certes, and even in the latter assembly there are divers ways of looking at the ques-tion. Some think it may be made up with the product of the receipts under the new law releasing from mort-main civil and ecclesiastical property, and others by a tax of fifteen million dollars; but as the Minister of Figure has repeated frequently that he did not wish to burthen the people with more than what they are already paying, it is thought that if the tax is levied the popu-lar Minister will give up his portfolio.

The Pope continues protesting sgainst the law of re-

lease from mor main, and refusing to admit of negotiations upon the Concordate, in which he refuses to change mortmain, nor will be permit sales of church property other than those authorized by the ancient laws—as the Concordate expresses it—which, of course, will be com-pletely nullified if these sales take place. It has been

Concordate expresses it—which, of course, will be completely nullified if these sales take place. It has been said that in this event he has mensced excommunication. This is but a report; but it would only result in prejudice of the Roman court. The thunders of the vatican are not as much feared in Spain now, as the gentry of the casseek would wish to have it believed.

Congress continues to occupy itself with the law of release from mortmain, and to day have passed various articles. The debates on the conssitution have been discontinued for the present, as the government declared the law of release more urgent. It is remored that Lauriaga may restire, as he is opposed to present action on this law, saying that they must consider the state of the public mind, and that it may be dangerous to break openly with Rome.

It is said that the English government will ask Spain for troops for the Crimes, is which case France will arrange the business with the Pope, as they are doing with Piedmont, which has received an anticipated subsidy from the English; but up to the present moment the English have said nothing to the Spanish government. The conscription has taken place without any disagreeable incident. The government has ordered their concentration in the neighboring depoid, as part of these go to Cubs. Nothing of Oarlist conspirates, and that twenty-six officers and sergeants had been arrested. The facts of the case are there—A few days since, on parade, two officer reprimanted them, but they continued talking officers and sergeants had been arrested. The facts of the case are there—A few days since, on parade, two officer reprimanted them, but they continued talking officers and sergeants had been arrested. The facts of the case are there—A few days since, on parade, two officers and sergeants had been arrested. The facts of the case are there—A few days since, on parade, two

am, broke out in murmurs against the life they were lead, ug, their retions, &c. Some soldlers joined them; but al, the officers being advised of what was transpiring, came up, and the soldlers all dispersed. The only arrests made web, those of the corporals, who will be punished with the e, trume rigor of the law. The news was evidently false, and the Minister of State has authorized the Capitais Gener, if to denounce the paper which gave it "the sovereignt," of the nahon." The press of all colors and classes cries, out against Mr. Soule, from the Tribuno to the Diario Espa. 70, pouring out their sareasm and anger upon his devotes, head, while all join in a laudatory prean to Mr. Perry.

Last night it was reported that M Cueto was about to be relieved.

be relieved. The mania of the Spaniards is their bland. They say they are very happy with it. Poor Spaniards! EL CID.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF NAPOLEON.

The Particulars of the Attempt on the Life slasm of the People,

[From the Paris Moniteur, April 29.1 Yesterday, about 5 o'clock, the Emperor was on horse-back in the Champs Elysées, secomparied by Count Edgar Ney, one of his aides de-camp; and Lieutenant-

Colonel Valabregues, chief equerry.

On the eminence near the Chateau des Fleurs, a well dressed man approached within a few yards of the Emperor, and fired a pistol at His Majesty. The Emperor was not hit, and, having saluted the persons in his im-mediate vicinity, rode on at a foot page to rejoin the

mediate vicinity, rode on at a foot pace to rejoin the Empress, who was taking a drive in the Bois de Boulogne.

On their return their Majesties were greeted on all sides with the most enthusiastic acciamations.

On arriving at the Tuileries, their Majesties found their Imperial Highnesses Prince Jerome Napoleon, Prince Napoleon, the other members of their family, the ambassadors and foreign ministers, the ministers of the Emperor, the grand officers, the ladies of the household of their Majesties, and a great number of other personages, who, informed of the event, had hastened to the palace to congratulate their Majesties.

The assassin was immediately streeted by the persons near him, and placed in the hands of the authorities.

Let us thank Providence for having preserved the life of the Emperor.

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[From the Paris Constitutionnel.]

It was preclasely at 10 minutes past 5, on the right side of the avenue near the Beaujon grounds, almost at the corner of the Rve Balzac, that a man was seen to savance 'rom the side alley towards the Emperor; he had his hand in the breast pocket of his paletot, as if he were about to take out a petition to present to his Majesty. This man was decently dressed; he appeared about 35 years of seg; he looked like an Italian, and, in fact, it has since been ascertsiped that he is one. This man was armed with a double-barrelled pistol of the length of a cavalry pistol, and he fired twice, at a short interval between the two shots. The Emperor cast a look of profound disdain upon the assassin, and, with his hand waving off the persons who hastened up to see that he was not wounded, and saluting them, he continued his ride to rejoin the Empress, whose carriage was a little in advance.

Meantime an agent attached to the person of the Emperor, on hearing the first report, rushed to the spot wheace it proceeded, and, armed with a dagger which he had with him, fell upon the assassin just as he fired his second shot. If appears that when he caught hold of him he wounded him with his dagger, which led to a report that the assassin had attempted suicide. The assassin had no dagger, but a revolver was found upon him, which he had no time to use.

Surrounded by Sergens de Ville, who kept the curious at distance, the man was taken to the guardhouse at the Parière de l'Étoile, occupied by a detachment of the 90ths? the line. Here he was asarched, and by his papers it was proved that he was an Italian. He is a Roman, of the name of Liverani, who embraced Protestanism at London, where he had emigrated after the 100 the parties of the 100 the parties of the 100 the parties of the 100 the papers it was proved that he was an

to the Tuileries, in the midst of a sort of triumphar escort.

The ladies in the carriages joined in the acclamations, waving their haskerchiefs.

The Emperor and Empress had previously announced their intention of visiting the Opera Comique. Their Majesties, in tact, went there. On their way, in the Rue de Rivoli, in the Rue de la Paix, along the boulevards, the crowd thronged the pathways, and saluted their majestes with loud cheers Many of the houses were illuminated; three rounds of applause welcomed the Emperor and Empress as they entered their box.

The Emperor took the seat in the box usually occupied by the Empress. When they left the crowd had not diminished, and shouts of "Vice l'Empercur" were heard on all sides.

[From the Paris Pays]

Providence, which watches over the destinies of France, hes preserved the days of the Emperor. Let us thank heaven for having prevented the most dreadful of

hes preserved the days of the Emperor. Let us thank heaven for having prevented the most dreadful of crimes.

Fhe assessin is not a Renchman. Let us congratulate ourselves themon, for the honor of our country. It is not for us to sake for the motives that armed the hand of the regicion. The culprit is in the hands of justice. It will discover if he had accomplices or instigators, or whether he is of the race of Erostratus—a fool ambitious to write his name in history, whether curried by posterity or stained by blood.

But what we may state, what all Paris witnessed yester'sy, in the outburst of indignation which animated the whole population when it heard of the attempt—the enthusiasm which it displayed by hastening towards the Emperor to great him with prolonged shouts of devotion and gratituce.

When the Emperor returned from the Bois de Boulogne, whither he had gone to join and reassure the Empress, his return through the Champs Envices was a triumphant march, and a striking proof of the sentiments of our working classes was given by groups of workmen assembled on some buildings under construction, who greeted His imperial Majesty with desfening hurrahs.

The Emperor, who was calm and impassible at the moment of canger, was evidently moved by this warm and sincere greeting.

It is impossible for us to describe the scene offered by the Boulevards when their imperial Majesties passed along them on their way to the Opera Conique. More than 2°0, (°0 persons were shouting "Vice I' Emperour !" Many houses were spontaneously illuminated. Inside the Opera Conique two or three times during the performance the house rose as if by an electric movement and ie odly cherred the Emperor. The same joy was evinced everywhere.

Happy are the princes who inspire such sympathies! Happy are the sovereigns who represent in so high a degree the lincarnation of the national sentiment, when a whole nation feels itself deeply interested for what concerns them, ready to rise to support or to defend them!

gree the incarnation of the national aentiment, when a whole nation feels itself deeply interested for what concerns them, ready to rise to support or to defend them!

[Paris Correspondence of London Times]

PARIS, April 29—6 P. M.

The attempt made on the life of the Emperor last evening is, as may easily be supposed, the most interesting topic aff the day, and for a while the siege of Sebastopol and the Conferences of Vienna are lost sight of in the horror excited by such an act of "tilany, the contemplation of the consequences to Europe had it taken effect, and the general satisfaction at its failure.

The Emperor, accompanied by two of his household, Col. Ney and Col. Varacreque, in plain clothes, left the Palace of the Tuileries about 5 o'clock to take his usual ride in the Champa Eylaces, and join the Empress, who had preceded him, and was at that moment in the alley Dauphine, in the Bois de Boulogue. His Majesty on these occasions is never secompanied by an eccort, and was only followed by two grooms at some distance. The weather was fine, and the grand avenue of the Champa Elyaces, through which he passed at his usually slow pace, as well as the side alleys, was througed with people, who she seed the usual courtesy and saluted hun respectfully. As he approached the Barrier de l'Etolis and when nearly opposite the well-known place of amuse ment the Chateau dee Fleurs, a man apparently about 26 years old, of dark complexion, and a little under the middle size, advanced forward from the througe that crowded the pathway on the right, and approached to within five or six paces of the Emperor. He put one hand to his hat, as if to salute his Majesty, who was in the act of replying to the compliment, when he drew a pistol from underseath his gray psistot, deliberately presented it at the Emperor; and fired.

At the same moment Colonel Ney, who was on the Emperor's horse shied a little, but it was probably that movement when has seed the little, but it was probably that movement when he ace of the avenue. The sa

lading torn to pieces by the people. He was hurriedly take, off to the octrol station at the barrier, which was not far distant, and there sheltered from the popular rage multi a carriage could be brought, in which he was conveyed under the guidance of the police to the concergerie.

After the first shot was fired, the Emperor bent his head a little, either by an involuntary movement to avoid the bullet, or owing to the horse shying. When he saw the assassin in the bands of the people, and his clothes tern, he called out to spare him, and I am assured he words were. "Eponus le-ne le twee past, le miterable!" The Emperor did not loss his presence of mind for an insum. He gratfally and graciously replied by frequently taking off his hat and bowing to the thousand acclamations with which he was at once saluted as he still slowly advanced towards the Triumphal Arch.

communications received from the seat of war unite in declaring that the fire of the allies had been almost totally suspended. This result has been either produced by the exhaustion of the supplies of ammunition possessed by the besiegers, or, as we believe, from a motive of policy on the part of the allied commanders. The force at their disposal is recognized as being too weak to incur the fearful loss of life that an assault upon the Russian positions would necessarily occasion. It at operation has therefore wisely been deferred until the arrival of the Sardinian contingent and of the large French reinforcements now on their way to the East shall have insured to necess, either by strengthening the allied force better. Shartopol, or by creating a diversion on some other point of the Crimea.

The French force at present encamped at Maslak, on the Bosphorus, with the divisions that have already salled from Marseilles and Toulon in that direction, wil, are leng, muster a strength of 35,000 bayonets, in addition to a fine force of eaving, 270 this army may be added 15,000 Serdinians, and 7,000 English troops now on their way to the scene of action, and thus, with 8,000 Turks, that form part of the partison at Constantinople, an Allied army little short of 70,000 strong will be concentrated before three weeks have elapsed, ready to meaned the rear or flank of the Russian position in the south of the Crimes. It is evident as the assault upon Sobastopol has been either abandoned or deferred, that a continuation of the bombardonet, without any defined result, would have merely exhausted the stock of a munition or weakened the allied cannons, the co-operation of which will be required.

It is gradually becoming a vore certain that the ultimate success of the allies, though it may be facilitated by the efforts of the engineers, a 'll be conquered by the Minnie and the bayonet, and by dint of sheer hard fighting. The present position occ upied by the allies, though admirable for defence,—hav. We been rendered impregnable by a wonderful network of redoubts and breastworks—is most unfortanate whe u we consider that offensive operations must speedly be adopted. Then will become apparent the utter he velesaness of taking the field in the direction of the Chernays, without encountering unconquerable difficulties in the shape of the formidable lines of fortifica lion constructed by the enemy on that point. On every 'available position to the south of Machenie-farm ha.' e field works been thream up by our infefatigable adve. "**IT, in satisfication of another fank march.

Every eminence is crowned with redoubts, and should the Allies attempt to force the heights of a the Chernays, they will encounter positions to which that the Allies attempt to force the heights of a the surrounding country is adverse to the Allies, whilst one road alone exists—that which was followed in the famous flash march—by which our armies can advance and completely invest the town of Schustopal. That road, even when undefended by the Russians, offered great obstacles to the progress of our troops in the varch to lashshava, and now that science has completed what nature had commenced, and that a numerous army bare its passage, we firmly believe that any attempt to advance in that direction would not only be illustived, but would terminate in disaster.

This circumstance is only too well known by the allied commanders that we need fear any operations in that render such a step impossible are either figuored or forgotten.

There are, however, other points on which the sear-gles of the allies may be directed with less danger and

Any manufact had been the control of the control of the best below in the control of the control

by no ties of seniority or class; they take the man that will do his work the best, and they get it the best dome.

by no ties of seniority or class; they take the man that will do his work the best, and they get it the best dome.

DESPATCH FROM LORD RAGLAN.

BEFORE SEMANTOFOL, April 21, 1855.

My Lord—Omer Pasha having considered it expedient to make a reconnaisance in frunt of Balaklara, with a view to ascertain what force the enemy had on the Tebermaya, he proceeded at daylight on the 18th inst., by the extreme right of Sir Colin Campbell's position, towards Kamara, with about twelve battalions of Turkish infantry, having in the plain on his left a body of French cavalry and a battery of horse artillery under General Forcy, and two squadrons of the 10th Hussara, the whole of which regiment have, I am happy to say, arrived, and a half troop of horse artilery under Colonel Pariby, these detachments of French and English troops having been placed at his Highness's disposal by General Canrobert and myself.

The enemy showed only a few Cossacks on this side of the river, who remained on a height overlooking Cangouris till driven from it by a few discharges of rockets by the French artillery, and on the other side, behind the village, a small force with four guns only was visible.

Omer Pasha did not think it desirable to move across the siver, but withdraw after he had satisfied himself that the enemy were not in strength, and the troops returned to their camps, the infantry covered by the cavalry used the artillery. The appearance of the Turkish army was very axisfactory.

The rife pits in front of the approach from the sattacked and sarried by asyault thefingfit before fast, in the most gallant manner, by a detachment of the 77th Regiment, under Celonel Egestom, forming part of the additional force sent to reinforce the guard of the trenches in the evening.

The resistance of the enemy, although ebstinate, was speedily overcours by the lingatuously of our troops, and the pit, which it was desirable to retain, was, without the loss of a moment, connected with our approach, and the plat, which it was desirable to retain, was,

minutes; and five officers were wounded, three of them dangerously.

Celonel Eacton was an officer of superior merit, and conducted all his duties, whether in the comp or in the field, in a manner highly to his own honor, and greatly to the advantage of the public, and her Majesty's service could not have sustained a more severe loss, and it is so felt in this army and in the 77th, where he was much beloved and is deeply lamented.

I have the satisfaction to report to your lordship the arrival of the 46th and Reyal Regiments from Corfs, in her Majesty's ships Leppard and Sidon.

I have omitted to mention in the body of this letter, that two squadrons of Turkish cavalry were also in the plain.

The Lord Panmure, &c.

AMOUNT OF AMMUNITION IN THE ALLIED CAMP.

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The Lord Panmure, &c.,

AMBUNT OF AMMUNITION IN THE ALLIED CAMP.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times, writing on May 1st, observes:—The announcement of the suspension of the fire before Sebastopol has produced an unfavorable effect here, and has given rise to a variety of rumors, more or less unfounded, respecting the losses of the army, the state of our works, and the want of ammunition. With regard to this last point, I am imformed on good authority that there is no scarcity. Ammunition to an enormous amount has been sent to the Crimea, and is still sent without intermission; and with the reinforcements it is calculated that the total force, including the Bardinian contingent and the reserves at Coastantinople, will be little, if at all, short of 200,000. Such an army—the greater part composed of French and English—ought to be able to do anything: and go anywhere.

The London Times of May 4th says:—At 11.30 P. M., on the 20th ult, all hands were turned up on board the Dauntless (off Sebastopol), for the purpose of tableg, their turn at firing on the batteries. The steam was up, and ahe got under way and gradually advanced in along the shore till within 700 yards, her guns being loaded with shell. She fired a broadide. The Russians in reply let fly about one hundred shells, which burst around the ship, one shell passing through the forestays. Another broadside was immediately aged from the steamer, when an explosion took place. The ery of "fire" was raised, and she was steamed out as quickly as possible. The fire was extinguished in five minutes, and as soon as the smoke permitted it was discovered that the gun in the capitain's cabin had burst, woneding four men and a boy, blowing away the beams and part of the upper and main decks. The muzzle of the gun was blown out of the bort; the rest flew around in happy pieces, smashing the cabin and everything in it. The master, clerk and signal midshipman were threws o the bridge on to the deck.

THE VERY LATEST.

BERLIN, May 3, 1855. A despatch dated St. Petersburg, May 2, has been se

Under date of Sebastopol, evening of the 29th of Apr

it has the following :-

The fire of the enemy is moderate.

Their approaches progress slowly.

We have established, at one hundred yards from Br

tion No. 4, a row of rifle pits, which have served to form a continuous trench of communication. WAR DEPARTMENT, LONDON, May 4-7 P. M.

A sharp engagement took place on the night of the let of May, in front and left attack; the whole of the Russian rifle pits were takes, eight light mortars, and 200 prironers. The whole affair was brilliant for the allies. Constantinoria, May 2, 1866.
Canrobert speaks to his troops of immediate open

ions.
Orders have been received to prepare transp A sharp engagement took place on the left attack before Sebastopel on the night of the 1st of May.

All the Russian rifle pits have been taken and

The Patric of this evening has the following:—
There is a report current to day that on the 2d of May the besiegers took possession of some very impor-tant Russian works of counter-approach, after a fleros

On the following day, the 3d of May, the Russians are reported to have attempted to retake the positions, which remain in the hands of the allies. It was rumoured that a despatch had been received

in Paris from General Caprobert, intimating his expecta-tion of an immediate attack from the Russians.

BEFORE SEESTOPOL, FRIDAY MORNING, May 4.
On the night of Wednesday last, May 2, the
French under General Pelissies, having taken up a
position before the Quarantine Bastion, advanced briskly upon the bastion No. 4, attacked the advanced. works which the Russians had raised to protect the In this attack the French took twelve mortars from the enemy. The engineers immediately occupied the

Last night (Thursday) the Russians made a general sorile, with the object of retaking the lost ground. Afer a sanguinary combat they were driven back into the

place.
Our losses have been great, lut bear no propertion to those of the enemy, nor to the advantages. gained.
This (Friday) morning (May 4) the Russians have
neither a man nor a gun outside the regular encis-

sure of the place. THE VIENNA CONFERENCES.

Interesting Debates in the British Paris -The Position of Austria-Regoti be Resumed.

The Erarl of Clarkshon said:

My Lords, as a proof of the spirit in which the assectiations at Vienna were carried on, and of the desire of he representatives of France and England to do nothing which could offend the honor and dignity of Russis—an I mentioned the other evening, is answer to a quantum put to me by my noble friend—the Russian plentagementaries were invited themselves to take the initiative, and to propose some method by which they thought they propose some method by which they had assectional carry out the principle to which they had assectional carry out the principle to which they had assectional to propose some method by which they thought they could carry out the prisciple to which they thought they could carry out the prisciple to which they thought they could carry out the prisciple to which they had ascented. The Russian Pienipotentiaries acknowledged—as, indeed, they could not help acknowledging—the spirit in which that proposal was made; but, somewhat to the surprise of their colleagues, announced that they were without any instructions upon that important subject, and that it was necessary for them to refur to the Proposal to them, but in the meantime the representatives of England and of France declined to alter the order in which the four points stood, or to take any discussion upon the fourth point until some settlement had been arrived at with regard to that must important subject, the means of attaching Turkey to the European system. When the conference was again called to receive the answer which had come from it. Petersburg, the Russian Flostpotentiaries said that they had no proposals to make, the allied Plenipotentiaries then submitted to them.